THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH JULY.

THE FOLLOWING facts and figures relating to the Paper Currency transactions of the Government of India during the year 1878-79 will, we make no doubt, be read with interest by many of our readers :

The average value of the notes circulated all over India was Rs. 13,19,05,084 which falls short of the circulation of the preceding year by about 6 lakhs of rupees. From the date of commencement of currency operations which was in the year 1862-63 to the year 1868-69 the circulation had increased by about a crore every year. In 1869-70 the increase over the past year was inconsiderable being about 52 lakhs. In 1870-71 the circulation diminished by 80 lakhs. In 1871-72 the increase was more than a crore and sixty lakhs. From 1872-73 the increase in circulation was from 11,41,57,442 to 12,86,40,367. From 1872-73 to the year of report the circulation fell in some years and rose in others.

As regards bullion transaction, encashment and issue of notes we glean the following facts :—

The aggregate value of silver bullion received at Calcutta and Bombay was nearly six crores of rupees of which the receipts at Bombay were more than four crores and sixty-four lakhs. The value of sub-circle notes cashed at the Head office was close upon 88½ lakhs ; the value of Home circle notes issued from the several offices of issue was a little above 58½ crores, and of that received from the public was nearly 90 crores and 14 lakhs. The number of notes of several denominations issued was 58,53,587 value Rs. 86,09,930 and the number of notes received for exchange was 60,36,955, value Rs. 90,75,19,920. These figures shew that the largest transaction was in ten rupee notes, of which 26,00,654 were received in exchange and 25,33,309 issued. Of 10,000 rupee notes the number received was 26,335 and the number issued 23,095. The proportion of notes cancelled to the notes received was 68 83 per cent.

The amount invested in Government Securities held by the Paper Currency Department was Rs. 5,99,91,175.

REV. C. H. A. DALL writes to the *Englishman* on the subject of "heathen" charities in the custody of the "Christian" District Charitable Society. The tone of the letter is quite unbecoming the well-known philanthropy of the Rev. Gentleman and the sanctity of his cloth. Both Rev. Dall and Mr. Beverley, we regret to say, misrepresented facts at the meeting of the Social Science Association.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW gently lets down its contemporary of the *Times of India* for the omission of what it calls "the poor homage of quotation marks," in two attempts at working out the problem of "editing made easy." The fault appears to be that instead of resorting to any thing new, the editor contented himself with the old world plan of ploughing with another's heifer. Two of its leading articles were transferred by wholesale—except the opening passage—from the paper recently read by Lord Stanley of Alderley before the East Indian Association. Says the editor : "Apart from that excrescence, (the opening passage,) the articles are nearly all 'transcripted' from his Lordships' essay, and with just such variations of the pronouns and tenses as might have been supplied by an intelligent compositor. There are, indeed, certain omissions and little transpositions, which while serving to indicate that some moderate amount of artifice was used by the easy-going adaptor, also show that even in the transfer of Lord Stanley's matter, the object of the paper is missed." Our friend may rest assured that there is always the escape-goat of a contributor to afford the necessary vicarious sacrifice for such occasions.

THE LUST for land seems not to be the failing only of crowned heads. The Republic of France is affected by it quite as much as is the Czar of Russia and as was our late Imperial master Lord Beaconsfield. A French army is to proceed to secure a "scientific frontier" in Tonquin, and five men-of-war have been despatched to improve the Government of Madagascar off the face of the earth all in the interest of oppressed humanity and the glory of Christianity. The *Bombay Review* quotes apropos the pithy remarks of the Earl of Chatham—"You cannot, my Lords, you cannot conquer America." It may be so ; but our contemporary should remember that if the country cannot be conquered, the cause of humanity may be subserved and the Divinity of higher Civilization appeased by sundry holocausts of human victims. It is the old story, the strong preying on the weak, which in the Pharisee slang of the day we call "the survival of the fittest," even as we have changed the name of rapine into "scientific frontiers." *Vive la Jingoisme !*

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* says : "Every Association and Society, big and little, in the country, seems to be flinging its role of parchment at the Viceroy's head in the shape of an address of welcome, while the place is still being overrun with native nobles and deputations bursting with eagerness to express their joy at his Lordship's arrival and fomented with anxiety to know the state of his health. Meanwhile, his Lordship has quite enough to do to keep the Afghan pot from boiling over." This is overflowing loyalty.

FROM the 1st of January 1881 the use of English instead of vernacular figures in all accounts of Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces will be insisted upon. A tremendous stride at improvement in favour of official idle impatience. If corporeal necessity creates Mistasas-*alias* Eurasians, why should not intellectual ditto produce hybrid writing and miscegerated language ?

A CORRESPONDENT at Satna Chuck near Kedgeree in the Midnapore district complains that the village of Halidbary and its neighbouring places suffer great inconvenience from want of postal facilities. These places are respectably inhabited, there are zemindars, Jagirdars, and a number of zemindary Amlah, and there is an A. V. Aided School at Halidbary. There is now at the last named place only a letter-box which is cleared once a week by a rural messenger attached to the Kedgeree Post Office, who also delivers covers at the same time. People have occasion to post letters daily and for this purpose they are obliged to employ special messengers to visit either the village of Heriya, a distance of 10 miles, or Kedgeree, a distance of 12 miles. All this inconvenience might be obviated by appointing a special peon to serve the letter-box abovementioned and to deliver letters.

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY.

THE GOOD people of Sulkea over the river, being smitten by a sense of compunction on account of their shortcomings in regard to "moral rectitude," have established a Sabha or Association under the designation of the "Nitee Sunghrakshiny Sabha." It has the good fortune to secure the patronage of our distinguished countryman Babu Peary Chand Mitra.

THE TOWN of Bunwaribad and its adjoining villages, which were hitherto included within the jurisdiction of the Kutrigram Thana in the Burdwan district, being proposed to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the police station Bhurtpore in the Kandy Sub-Division of the Moorshedabad District, the Maharaja Juggut Indra Bunwari Gobind Deb of Bunwaribad has memorialized His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor against the proposed arrangement.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of a fund for the reception of purely voluntary donations for the relief of native soldiers and their families who have suffered by the Afghan War, and a Committee has been formed at Simla to arrange for the distribution of the fund. In anticipation of the establishment of the fund, Rs. 72,880 have already been contributed or promised by native noblemen and gentlemen in Lower Bengal. Subscriptions can be paid into the Bank of Bengal or any Government Treasury in the Lower Provinces to the credit of the fund.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Kishnuggur correspondent.

Many of your readers are perhaps not aware that Government makes a monthly grant of Rs. 104-8 from the Nuddea Treasury for distribution amongst the Sanskrit Toles or schools in Navadip. This grant, it appears, was originally made in the year 1750 by the then Raja of Nudden for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning among the students prosecuting their studies in the toles abovementioned, but it is not known under what circumstances the liability devolved upon the British Government. There was much irregularity or properly speaking peculation in the distribution of the grant. The grant, it appears, was being drawn by one Rughoo Nath Poddar and his ancestors, who portioned out the money amongst the students of Nyaya and Smriti and to no others. This was done in the face of the condition that students coming from a distance of not less than 60 miles from Navadip are only to have a share of the grant. An exception was made in favor of a Pundit who taught the Vedas, and who received an allowance of Rs. 5 per mouth with the consent of the Navadip scholars ; a monthly donation of Rs. 4 was given to two shrines in Navadip, and a gift of one rupee was made to a widow. All these irregularities have been obviated by the report of the Deputy Inspector of schools, Babu Kanty Chunder Chatterjee, who personally investigated the case. The amount was hitherto shewn in the accounts as a pension charge, it is now shewn as "rewards to Sanskrit teachers and pupils."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has offered a prize of £ 100 for the best manual of Hygiene for the use of the British soldier in India ; competing specimens to be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at a date so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1880. But really competent men will not think it worth their while to prepare such a manual if the conditions be what were attached to the prize for the Sanitary Primer.

AT THE seventh Triennial Festival at the Crystal Palace, there were, says the Lady Correspondent of the *Englishman* :

423 instruments divided among 92 first violins, 84 second violins, 57violas, 58 violoncellos, and 48 double basses, with 8 flutes, 6 piccollos, 8 oboes, 8 clarionets, 8 bassoons, 2 double bassoons, 6 trumpets, 6 cornets, 12 horns, 9 trombones, 3 ophicleides, 3 double drums, a bass drum and 4 side drums. Successive experiments have shown that this is the composition of an orchestra best adapted to the special purpose. The choir consisted of very nearly 3,000 voices, of whom about two thirds are derived from London, and the rest are picked from the cathedral cities and other towns of all parts of the United Kingdom. There were 729 sopranos, 616 female and 167 male altos 694 tenors and 699 basses. The whole may be taken fairly to represent the orchestral and choral talent of England.

The subject was Handel's glorious "Messiah," every way a fit subject for such a combination of musical talent. Such a concert is impossible outside of Europe. In India it has never been possible.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY.

THE DEATH of Subadar Major Mahomed Hossain, Adi-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Forces, who was killed while crossing the rails to receive His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, is a sad augury of the return of the Governor to the Presidency after his summer sojourn in the hills. The veteran was 75 years of age, and had seen war service since 1824, and distinguished himself during the mutiny. He was appointed Honorary Aid-de-Camp in August last.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Times of India* seems to be a warm advocate of the C. D. Act. In his warmth in the cause of morality which is so effectually subserved by C. D. Acts, it may be he entirely overlooks interests and principles which in the present social organization of mankind, it is highly reprehensible to neglect. It may be too that the C. D. Acts have proved to be specially favourable to the spread of private prostitution, and most scandalous corruption amongst those who are appointed to enforce them and an outrageous violation of personal liberty. But what of that ? The private predilections of certain classes of the community, must be made as innocuous as possible in the interest of Higher Civilization !

MR. VENKATASAWMY NAIDU, Pensioned Hospital Assistant in Medical charge of Sembium Dispensary, Madras, finds that kerosene oil is an efficacious remedy for scorpion sting bite if a small quantity of it be slightly rubbed over the bitten part before the appearance of any of the symptoms usually accompanying the complaint. This application is not only the simplest, but also the cheapest that is procurable by all classes of the community.

THE MOUTHS of many in this grilling season will water at the news from the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* that grapes are selling at four annas per seer at the different stations of the Kandahar Railway. They are of a beautiful rich purple colour. There should be enterprise enough to bring some to Calcutta. The Rabatino steamers bring some luscious pints from Malta to Bombay. There grapes sell at 10 annas the pound.

THERE IS a talk of the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, visiting India during the recess which commences in August next. He will be most welcome to our country.

TO LORD JOHN MANNERS, late Post Master General in the conservative cabinet, has been granted a pension of £1,500 a year under the Act of 1869.

WE WOULD request the attention of our readers, who may feel interested in land jobing, to the following important recent decision by a Full Bench of the High Court :

A person buying a share of a tenure held by one tenant cannot sue the tenant for rent on account of the share purchased by him without previously entering into an engagement with the tenant creating the relation of landlord and tenant, and rendering the tenant liable to pay the rent of the share purchased by him.

If the tenant prove recusant, the purchaser may bring a suit against him for the purpose of having the rent apportioned, making all the other co-sharers, if any, parties to the suit.

THE LAHORE paper thus notices Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's lecture on the Parsis of Bombay, delivered before the Bethune Society. "An excellent account of the Bombay Parsis, written by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra of Calcutta, has been published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. The matter is extremely interesting, and the style is worthy of the matter. The first of native Indian archæologists. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra is also the first of native writers in English. He describes the Parsis as "the Yankees of the East, who are as well up in the art of manufacturing wooden nutmegs as in treading the higher and nobler walks of life."

WE FEAR our contemporary of the *Indian Mirror* has committed a mistake by giving the late Earl Dalhousie, whose death is noticed in the papers received with the Mail of the 2nd instant, the title of Marquis. The title earned by the late Governor General of India became extinct by the failure of heir of his blood, and his nephew inherited only the title of Earl which the late Governor General had himself inherited.

THE VITAL STATISTICS of the Town of Calcutta for the month of June show that the births registered in that month were 580, which are exactly equal to those of the preceding month but exceed all the corresponding figures of the past decade. But non-Asiatics and other classes do not share in the increase. The deaths registered were 643 against 106 in the preceding month. Infant mortality reckoned and estimated with, was 275.3 against 250 3 in the preceding month per 1000 of population per annum. The diminution of deaths was owing to a decline in the powerful zymotic diseases, such as small-pox, cholera, fever and bowel complaints.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY.

THE LAST MAIL brings us the intelligence of Mr. Bradlaugh having made an affirmation and taken his seat as a member for Northampton. At the same time we are informed that he has been served by a private individual with legal process to recover a penalty of £500 for sitting and voting as a Member of Parliament without having taken the statutory oath.

ARE NOT the Bengal ryots in an enviable position as compared with those on Irish estates? And yet sentimental philanthropists declaim against Bengal Zemindars while their confreres in England are not willing to make the least concession to their down-trodden ryots in Ireland. The *Mail* informs us that both Lords Lansdowne and Listowel have withdrawn from the Government because the Attorney General for Ireland proposed to allow the out-going tenant to sell the good-will of the holding, and thus offer the landlord compensation as well as the tenant.

IT WOULD appear that it is not yet certain whether hostilities will actually break out between Russia and China. We read that the Chinese *charge d'Affaires* acting in the name of the embassy in London, has given an official assurance to the Russian Government that China has no wish to go to war with any European Power.

THE FIRST report of the Indian Famine Commission, we learn, had been received by the Government in England and the Secretary of State informed Parliament that it would be in the hands of Members in a few days. The final report would be received by the end of July.

WE EXTRACT the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

Mr. Justin M' Carthy asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a pamphlet entitled "The Ruin of an Indian Province," signed "Charles James O'Donnell, Justice of the Peace for the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa," and which ascribed the periodical famines and general poverty of Behar, not to any natural or unavoidable causes, but to the rack-renting of their tenantry by the landlords, the mismanagement of the Government as Court of Wards of certain vast estates, and the eviction and oppression of the farmers by European adventurers for the purpose of indigo planting, 'often with the support of officials of the highest local position,'' and whether he would cause any inquiry to be made into the accuracy of the statements on which the author of the pamphlet based the grave accusations it contained.—The Marquis of Hartington said his attention had been called to this pamphlet, which he had read. It related in the main to alleged oppression of ryots by proprietors and indigo planters under the law relating to the levy of rent. That was a subject which had for a long time occupied the attention of the Government of India, and legislation had been frequently proposed to remedy evils that were admitted. The question was at present under the consideration of a Select Committee, whose report was expected; and no doubt it would be followed by legislation. The pamphlet, however, contained allegations of so grave a character, not only as to the state of the law, but also as to the conduct of the administration of those provinces, that he should certainly consider it necessary, as soon as he was able, to satisfy himself respecting the nature of the evidence on which the allegations rested. But until then he was not prepared to say that he should deem it expedient to order any investigation to be made in India.

Mr. Baxter asked the Secretary of State for India if he had yet received the full information regarding the financial condition of India which he expected first on June 10 and then on June 20; if not, what was the cause of the delay; and if he had any reason to believe that the deficit was greater than had been stated.—The Marquis of Hartington said that the papers had been placed in the printers' hands, with some telegraphic correspondence that had been going on for the purpose of ascertaining the exact financial position at the present moment. The whole of the papers would be almost immediately presented. In reference to the latter part of the question, it now appeared that the excess of war expenditure over the estimate was £9,000,000. The greater part had been disbursed from balance before March 31 last, though not brought into account. The excess to be met in the year 1880-81 was £3,3370,000.

The Marquis of Hartington stated, in reply to Mr. Onslow, that he had no information to the effect that Mr. Lepel Griffin had been ordered from Cabul to Simla. If, however, that should be the case, General Donald Stewart had complete political as well as military command, and would be able to continue the negotiations with the Afghan chiefs.

WE WOULD invite the attention of the Inspector of Schools for Howrah to the deplorable condition of the middle-class English school at Makurda, which, in consequence of the absence of the permanent Head Master on sick leave, is so miserably managed that its existence is now considered a scandal.

THE ENGLISHMAN gives it as a report that His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore intends to set apart the private funds of the late Maharajah amounting to 18 lakhs towards certain objects, the most important of which is the establishment of a Sanskrit College.

WE EXTRACT from the letter of the Thayetmyo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* the following clauses of the draft treaty which the abortive Burmese embassy was instructed to propose to the British Indian Government:

Conspirators taking refuge in the British Presidency at Mandalay are to be delivered up to the Burmese Government and *vice versa*. The Burmese Government are to be allowed to import arms, ammunition, ships of war &c. subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, who is not to withhold permission while the two nations remained at peace.!

FRIDAY, 30TH JULY.

WITH REFERENCE to the proposal to raise subscriptions on behalf of the widow and children of George Nairns and which has our hearty sympathy, we commend the following suggestion of the Allahabad *Herald* to public notice. The *Herald* says:

We observe that a subscription is being raised in Calcutta on behalf of the widow and child of the unfortunate man George Nairns, who was hanged on Friday last for the murder of the policeman Gholam Khan. The movement has our fullest approval and sympathy. But while we are prepared to commend this object of charity to our readers, we also think that similar assistance should be afforded to the widow and family of the man who met his death at George Nairns' hands. From all accounts Gholam Khan was an old faithful servant of the Government, and his untimely end has left his widow and children in a state of destitution. We would announce that the Manager of this journal will be happy to receive subscriptions on behalf of both families. These subscriptions will be acknowledged in our columns from time to time, and remitted to the Manager of the funds in Calcutta.

We do not think any reasonable person will deny that poor Gholam Khan's widow and children are entitled to equal if not greater consideration with those of Nairns.

THE EAST BENGAL LANDHOLDERS ASSOCIATION presented an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy for which His Excellency's Private Secretary was desired to thank the Association. We are sorry we cannot reproduce the address and reply for want of space.

THE FOLLOWING, from the *Indian Spectator*, is too rich to be omitted:

Here is a 'notice' from one of the Kattywar States Gazette which may be of use to those 'similarly situated';—"I,——, daughter of——, of——, do hereby declare that about four years ago I was betrothed to you,——, of——; and that though my uncle has often, since then, sent word to you to come and marry me and be done with it, still you have perversely kept away all this time. Thus, I have been wasting my bloom of youth upon nothing and am beset with many temptations. As a last recourse, therefore, I do not hereby call upon you to grant my prayer according to the customs of our caste, within fifteen days of the publication of this notice. If you do not do the needful within the period, I'll take to me another husband, with which transaction you will have nothing to do." This official notice may read like a joke to many. But in reality it is a serious matter. It means that the would be deserter called to duty may have more wives on hand than he could conveniently manage.

It would seem, however, that ordinarily these left ribs are not so unmanagable as inexperienced people are apt to imagine. Here is an illustration.

WE ARE REQUESTED to publish the following regarding the Patriotic Fund lately opened under official auspices:

Many Princes, Chiefs and gentlemen of India having offered contributions to a fund for the relief of soldiers and followers of all ranks disabled, and for the Families of those who have died during the war in Afghanistan, the Viceroy has convened a committee to receive such sums as may be placed at its disposal for those objects and to aid in their distribution in such manner as will best meet the generous aim of the donors. The Committee consists of the Hon'ble General Sir Edwin Johnson, K. C. B. Member of Council; A. C. Lyall Esq. C. B.; Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; Colonel Allen Johnson Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; Colonel T. Black. Military Secretary to the Punjab Government; Colonel T. E. Gordon C. S, I. Deputy AdjutantGeneral.

A circular is being addressed with the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Commanding Officers of corps and batteries which have taken part in the war in view to obtaining lists of those case which appear most deserving of consideration.

The sums hitherto contributed amount to a little over three lakhs of rupees, including one lakh from the Moharaja, Bulrampur, a similar sum from the Nawab of Rampur, 20,000 Rs. from Raja Madho Singh of Amaitee, 10,000 Rs. from Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda, 5000 from the Maharaja of Holkar and Rs. 400 from Thakur Pertab Radr Sing of Sitapur.

The Behar Land holders Association have contributed more than 62,000 Rs. including 20,000 Rs. each from the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the Maharaja of Hutwa and the Maharaja of Bettia and Rs. 2000 from the Maharaja of Doomraon (who also during last winter made large grants of warm clothing to the troops and followers in northern Afghanistan), the inhabitants of the Farhkhabad district have also contributed and spent Rs. 2888 for a similar object.

The grants will not be restricted to the men and families of the Bengal Army, the claims of those of the Bombay and Madras armies will be equally considered.

All Government treasuries are authorized to receive any donations which may be remitted to them for the partiotic Fund.

THE RAJA OF BESMA, whose death the *Indian Spectator* notices with regret, possessed virtues rare among wealthy men. The Raja was hardly forty when he died, but he seems to have improved his opportunities with diligence, and possessed that unostentatious spirit of patriotism which is characteristic of the truely good man. The Raja was a fine Sanskrit scholar, and a considerable patron of the ancient literature of his country. He was well acquainted with the leading Sanskritists of Europe. Some years ago he edited and published at his own expense a commentary of the White Yajur Veda, in Brij Bhasha. Not long before his death the Raja entertained a project of bringing out another edition of the Yajur Veda, with Sanskrit commentary, to be printed at Oxford, under the superintedence of Professor Max Muller, which work his son and successor will now have the privilege of carrying through.

SATURDAY, 31ST JULY.

CHARIVARI HAS some very good hits this week. Horace Fitzsnob, who boasts that he hates "every niggaw; and more so the softah sex" and "would not care a single ciggaw, the whole of the dark ones to vex," is reduced to a sorry plight indeed. He is caught in the act of embracing a dusky Indian maid "—coy, dirty and spicey and musky"—with his—slender arm round her waist, and chucking her "softly under the chin;" and to make the situation the most farcical, the maid turns out to be no other than Tom Brown before whom he had boasted, and that mischievous practical joker is followed by a baker's dozen of guffowing club chums. Colonel Softsaw catching a Tartar in sweet Miss Emily is capital. He very persuasively says: "Miss Emily, I'm not the man I was I know—a mere wreck of my former self; but I flatter myself, still a magnificent wreck." When to his utter discomfiture responds the young lady whom he had bored all dinner time; "I quite believe you, Colonel, nothing but the Poor left." The mischief of a misprint is humorously illustrated in the story of the young lady who sent her cadet to buy a magazine said to contain an article on "Ancient Methods of Flirtation," and found herself completely sold, for the article treated not of "Flirtation" but of "Ancient Methods of Filtration" Ajax has been done to the bone so often and in so many ways that there can be nothing original in the "Atheistic Ajax," but Mr. Bradlaugh's likeness is good.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the appointment of two additional Sub-Inspectors of Schools for Singbhoom and Howrah on a salary of Rs. 50 and 30 respectively.

THE WEEK ending 24th July was again one of the healthiest in Calcutta. There was only one case of cholera, 40 deaths from small-pox, and only 40 deaths from fever, and 14 from bowel complaints. The deaths from pthisis and asthma were 12 and those from tetanus 31. Of infants between 15 days and one year old only 49 died, and of persons above 60 years of age 15 paid the debt of nature. The total deaths were 161.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, July 26.—A petition is being signed by the leading bankers praying the Secretary of State for India to extend the coupon system to the transfer loan of 1879. It is stated that the Great Powers have resolved to send an ultimatum summoning the Porte to satisfy Montenegro within three weeks.

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27*th*.—In the House of Commons last night, the IrishCompensation Disturbance Bill was read for the third time, and passed by a majority of 66, including the Home Rule members. It is stated that the Queen has strongly urged the Sultan to yield to the demands of the great Powers. The Commander of the Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to make a naval demonstration in the Adriatic Sea. The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says that the statement of the Secretary of State for India regarding the negotiations with Abdul Rahman will reassure both England and India, and that Lord Hartington is to be congratulated on his moderate and firm course of action which has resulted so satisfactorily, as well as on his adoption in substance of the main points of the policy of the former Government.

29*th*.—In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that, though the latest information was more reassuring from Kandahar, the defeat may possibly prolong the war. His Lordship also said, in contradiction of the *Daily Telegraph*, reinforcements would not be sent to India before the usual relief season.

30*th*—The second battalion of the 24th regiment ; the 61st ; the 98th ; the first battalion of the 23rd ; the 77th regiment and the first battalion of the Rifle brigade are ordered to India. The European press comment on the defeat of General Burrows' force, the German portion sympathetically.

The Porte has agreed to cede Dulcigno to Montenegro to avoid a naval demonstration. The Servian army is ordered to be mobilized.

30*th*—The following troopships leave Portsmouth on the dates stated, each taking a battalion and half :—The *Orontes*, August the 3rd ; the *Euphrates*, August the 6th ; the *Himalayit* and the *Malabar* about August the 12*th*.

30*th*—The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that the Government has resolved not to re-establish the Indian Navy.

Constantinople, July 25th.—Ageneral levy has been ordered of Montenegrin forces. The agitation for the union of Bulgaria with Roumania is increasing.

26*th*.—The Turkish regulars, Nizams, in Europe, are ordered to be increased to 800 per battalion.

29*th*.—The London Press urged almost unanimously that our military supremacy should be effectively vindicated in Afghanistan, and the *Morning* Post urges that the leadership should be entrusted to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that the Government have decided to despatch at once reinforcements to India, and that the Viceroy has been advised accordingly. The latest intelligence from Basutoland is reassuring. The Porte has promised to excute the convention with Montenegro within three weeks.

St. Petersburg, July 27th.—The ChineseMinister is expected here shortly to resume negotiations. The last of the Russian Contingent of War vessels has left for the Pacific.

Aden, July 28th.—The Steamer *Lombardy*, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning, and the *Mongolia* for Calcutta at the same hour.

Berlin, July 29th.—An interview between the Emperors of Austria and Germany is arranged to take place at Ischl on August the 10th.

ENGLISH papers to hand announce two calamities, the first was the burning of the Duke's Theatre, Holborn, which as the reports say "constitutes a fresh addition to a long and familiar test." The second was quite unprecedented. "Repairs were being made in a gas main close to Tottenham Court Road, when suddenly a terrific noise was heard, whole streets were ripped up, houses were shattered, and huge paving stones hurled into space. Then there came a momentary pause, after which the forces of destruction were once more active" Calcutta has its gas mains, and will have them, thanks to the Municipal Commissioners, for twenty years to come, and we may all the while enjoy the sensation of living on the brink of a volcano.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Police Administration of British Burmah. 2. Report of the Rent Law Commission 2 Vols. 3. Report on the Administration of Travankore, for 1878-79. 4. Papers relating to the Crime of Robbery by Poisoning being No. 197 of Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. 5. The Law Review No. 3 Vol. I, for July, 1880. 6. History of Hindu Music. By Pauchkari Banerji, B. A. B. L. 7. Proceedings of Meetings of the Ranaghat Rate-Payers' Association for the first three months of the B. E. 1887. 8. Annual Report of the Standard Life Assurance Company, for 1879. 9. Petition of the Zemindars and Residents of the Province of Behar against the discontinuance of the Persian character in the Government Sheristas. 10. Bandhub, a Bengali monthly published at Dacca Nos. 2 and 3, Vol. V. 11. Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1879. 12. Bijon Kanon or Solitary Retreat, Part, I. By Kunjo Behary Bose. 13. Oriental Miscellany for August.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of a lectures delivered at the Science Association last week :

Abstract of Lectures on Heat.
BY DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR.
LECT. VI. THERMOMETERS.
(Delivered on July 6, 1880.)

The temperature, at which water boils, has been found to vary not only with the atmospheric pressure, but also with its own depth, with the substances it holds in solution, and as Gay-Lussac has discovered, with the material of the vessel in which it is boiled. Rudberg has found that the temperature of the issuing steam does not thus vary. Hence in order to mark the boiling point the bulb of thermometer is not plunged *into* the boiling water, but kept above its surface, so as to be immersed in the steam. Displacement (rise) of the freezing point was discovered by M. Flaugergues in 1822. The freezing point is better determined *before* than *after* the boiling point. Different systems of graduation in vogue : Fahrenheit's, Celsius's (Centigrade), Reamer's, Delisle's. Self-registering thermometers :—*Maximum*. 1. Rutherford's, 2. Philip's, 3. Negretti's, 4. Walferdin's ; all these are mercurial : *Minimum*—1. Rutherford's (alcohol), 2. Negretti's (mercurial) 3. Cassella's (mercurial) 4. Walferdins ; (mercurial and alcohol). *Max*. and *Min*. in one —Six's (alcohol and mercurial). Advantages of a mercurial Thermometer : 1. Mercury, being a metal, is more readily influenced by heat. 2. has low calorific capacity, 3 being a liquid, expands more than a solid, 4. is more easily purified (purged of air, &c.) than alcohol or oil, 5. expands more regularly than any other liquid, 6. has a very large range, about 400oC, freezing at—40oC and boiling at 350oC. Disadvantages : 1. Cannot be used above 350c and below—40oC. 2. expansion above 100oC not quite regular. Advantage of alcohol thermometers is that they may be used to indicate very low temperatures as it has not yet been frozen. Disadvantage cannot be used to indicate temperatures above 78C at which alcohol boils, and also its expansion is not so regular as that of mercury. Alcohol thermometers should always therefore be graduated by comparison with standard mercurial thermometer. Conditions of delicacy of thermometer : 1. Must indicate small changes of temperature, 2. Must do it quickly. For the former the bulb should be large and the bore of the stem very narrow. For the latter, the bulb should be small. These two conditions are evidently antagonistic.

Abstract of Lectures on Astronomy.
BY FATHER A. de PENERANDA, S. J.,
LECT. 1. THE EARTH IN SPACE AND TIME.
(Delivered on July 22, 1880)

After stating that Astronomy, being emphatically an oriental and an Indian Science, had its marked place in an Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, the lecturer observed that the present time no less than the place invited astronomical pursuits. He would only mention the coming Transit of Mercury, next year ; the total Eclipse of the moon, next December ; and, above all, the impending perihelion and conjunction of Jupiter in September and October, which would afford a splendid and unique opportunity to all, who could command the use of a good telescope, of studying that new gigantic spot which has lately made its appearance on his disc. Then, passing on to the subject of the present lecture, "the Earth in Space and Time," he showed on the one hand how inconceivably small our Globe is, as compared with the vast expanse of the Universe, and, on the other, how inconceivably great, if considered in itself, or compared to our littleness, or even to its highest mountains, to its polar depression, to the whole probable depth of its solid crust. Here, the lecturer entered into some details on the exact shape and dimensions of the terrestrial Spheroid. Again though lost as a drop of water in the ocean of eternity, yet how the formation of this solid crust alone, nay of only one or two layers of it as the carboniferous and the cretaceous formations, must have required thousands of centuries, whether the Neptunian or the more probable Plutonian theory be adopted. This point however could not be completed for want of time. The whole was rendered more intelligible and interesting by various illustrations and diagrams projected on a screen by means of a magic lantern.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 6th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Expansion of bodies by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy F. C. S., &c., on Saturday, the 7th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Porcelain and Pottery.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on Tuesday, August 3rd, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Probable Nature of Light.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father A. de Peneranda, S. J., on Thursday, the 5th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Planetary System.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy F. C. S., on Wednesday, the 4th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Subject : Ammonia.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1880.

THE AFGHAN SETTLEMENT.

AFTER protracted negotiations extending over several months Abdur Rahaman has at last accepted the British terms, and been proclaimed Ameer of Afghanistan. A durbar was held by General Stewart on the 23rd ultimo, in which his proclamation was read. The durbar was attended by the local Sirdars. Abdur Rahaman was not present at the durbar in person, but was represented by a deputation of chiefs from his camp. Mr. Lepel Griffin, the Chief Political Officer made a speech, in which he reminded the durbarees that in the month of March he had announced that the British forces would evacuate Cabul as soon as the prospects of a settled administration were assured, and a ruler found who should not only be friendly to the British, but be strong enough to hold his own. Mr. Lepel Griffin then went on to say :

"Since then, Generals Stewart and Roberts and myself have endeavoured to carry into effect the wishes of the Government, and you are summoned to-day to hear that our efforts have been successful. The course of events having placed Abdur Rahman in a position which fulfils the wishes and expectations of the Government, the Viceroy and the Government of the Queen Empress are pleased to announce that they publicly recognise Abdur Rahman, grandson of the illustrious Ameer Dost Mahomed, as Ameer of Cabul. It is to Government a source of satisfaction that the tribes and chiefs have preferred a distinguished member of the Barakzai family, who is a renowned soldier, wise and experienced; his sentiments towards the British are most friendly, and as long as his rule shows that he is animated by these sentiments he cannot fail to receive support of the British Government. He will best show his friendship to the British by treating as friends those subjects who have done us service. In accordance with the assurance already conveyed to you, the armies of the Qeen Empress will shortly withdraw within those frontiers decided by the Treaty of Gundumuck. We trust and firmly believe that your remembrance of the English will not be unkindly. We fought you in the field whenever you opposed us, but your religion has been in no way interfered with ; your honour and your women have been respected ; everyone has been in secure possession of his property. Whatever has been necessary to support the army has been liberally paid for. Since I came to Cabul I have been in daily intercourse with you, but I never heard an Afghan make a complaint of the conduct of any soldier, English or native, belonging to Her Majesty's army. The British Government has been always well-disposed towards Afghanistan. You all know how it supported and assisted the former rulers of the country. It has no other wish than your happiness and prosperity ; it is with this object alone that to-day it recognises Sirdar Abdur Rahman Khan as Ameer of Cabul."

This settlement will certainly furnish the Indian Government with the long-looked for opportunity for withdrawing its troops from Cabul without any very great loss of prestige. But how long the settlement now made will last is an entirely different question. We doubt very much whether Abdur Rahaman will have the cordial support of his own countrymen. We are told that the Sirdars who listened to Mr. Lepel Griffin's speech at the durbar on the 23rd ultimo "made no sign of assent or dissent." Their silence seems to us to be ominous. If they had heartily approved of the settlement announced by the Chief Political Officer on behalf of the Government of India, they would have certainly expressed their approval. In this case silence cannot be construed into assent. It was said the other day that Mahomed Jan had joined Abdur Rahaman Khan and made his submission. If this had been true, we would have had some grounds for believing that the strength of Abdur Rahaman's position has increased. But it appears that Mahomed Jan did not, after all, go to Charikar to meet Abdur Rahaman. It is almost certain that after the evacuation of Cabul by our troops, Abdur Rahaman will have to reckon with the powerful tribal leaders in the country. If the new Amir has not the support of his countrymen, he will be deposed the moment our soldiers turned their backs upon Cabul. Supposing this were to happen, which is by no means unlikely how would the Government of India deal with the situation ? Will they leave the Afghans to themselves to construct a Government for their country or will they send an army to Cabul again to rescue it from anarchy and confusion, and if the Government has been thoughtless enough to pledge itself to support Abdur Rahaman on the throne of Cabul, we must hold that country in permanent military occupation. On the whole, we do not think that the settlement just made will be more lasting than the Treaty of Gundamak.

It will be seen that the Government of India will retain the frontiers laid down by the Treaty of Gundamak. The frontier question was referred by the Home Government to Lord Ripon, who was requested to consider the matter carefully and come to a decision. We are sorry to see that the new Viceroy had decided to retain the advanced frontier described in the Treaty of Gundamak. Our own opinion on such a question cannot of course, carry any weight ; and we would never have ventured to express any, if military authorities had been agreed on the point. But what is the case ? Some of these so-called authorities recommend that we should abandon our present position at Peshawar and advance on the other side of the Khyber pass ; others say that we should take a line still further in advance. Some others, again, advocate the

western face of the Hindoo Koosh. Well, if the recommendations of these military theorists be acted upon, the Government cannot stop until its outposts are on the other side of the Hindoo Koosh and until the whole of Afghanistan is brought within its military control. Many eminent soldiers and statesmen consider our present frontier unassailable for the purposes of defence; and that to advance it further into Afghanistan would be most unwise. The present frontier is certainly not all that can be desired. It is doubtless a source of trouble and expense; but we must not forget what the late Lord Lawrence pointed out that, "it is stronger and better than one in advance." His Lordship observed:—"It astonishes me that able men can contend that this is not the case. Would the trouble, the expense, and the anxiety inseparable from a large addition of area to the frontier lessen in any one of these points the difficulties of our position?" This important question, so far as we are aware, has not yet been satisfactorily answered. Again, the financial aspect of the question must not be lost sight of. The occupation of advanced posts beyond the present frontier will prove simply ruinous to our finances. Sir William Mansfield (afterwards Lord Sandhurst) estimated the increased expenditure involved in the carrying out of a "forward" frontier policy of three millions sterling; and Sir Henry Norman has declared that even if the advance were confined to the occupation of Kurrum, Daka and Candahar, at least 13,000 or 14,000 additional troops would be required, one-third of whom would have to to be British, and that this would increase the military charges permanently by one million sterling, to say nothing of the vast sums that would have to be spent on fortification, and on subsidies on the frontier tribes. The wisest and best course, both on military and political grounds would have been as Sir Erskine Perry urged to retire altogether from Afghanistan.

We observe that the new Afghan settlement does not include the placing of a British resident at Cabul. We congratulate Lord Ripon on the decision he has arrived at in this matter. Dost Mahomed told Lord Lawrence that "if we are to be friends, do not force British officers upon me;" and Lord Mayo gave a positive assurance to Shere Ali at Umballa that "no European officer would be placed in his territories against his wish." At the Peshawar Conference the Ameer's Member, the late Syed Noor Mahomed, earnestly implored Sir Lewis Pelly to consider the objections his master had against receiving British officers. He said: "In the first place, the people of Afghanistan have a dread of this proposal, and it is firmly fixed in their minds, and deeply rooted in their hearts that, if Englishmen or other Europeans once set foot in their country, it will sooner or later pass out of their hands. In no way can they be re-assured on this point, and it is impossible to remove these opinions from their minds, for they adduce many proofs in support of them, the mention of which would greatly prolong this discussion. All Asiatics firmly believe that if Englishmen or other Europeans once set foot in their country, it will sooner or later pass out of their hands. They have seen that the English originally came out to India to trade and then conquered province after province after disastrous wars. Noor Mahomed rightly said that the protection of Englishmen in Afghanistan is impossible; and he begged in vain "the great civilized English Government to weigh this argument and abandon an impracticable proposal' so that the friendship between the two Governments might continue in the same footing as before. But Lord Lytton turned a deaf ear to these unanswerable arguments. and thus brought on the Afghan war. When Yakub Khan undertook to guarantee honourable treatment and safety of British officers in Afghanistan, people acquainted with the circumstances of the country and the character of its people had no hesitation whatever in saying that the condition was impossible of fulfilment. Events showed that these men were not false prophets: their predictions were verified to the letter, indeed, much sooner than they had themselves expected. If Lord Ripon has definitely abandoned the proposal of placing a British resident at Cabul, he has taken an important step towards the restoration of friendship between the two countries. Let the Afghan be once convinced that our Government does not entertain any designs against his independence, and he will immediately become friendly to the British.

THE VICEROY'S FIRST UTTERANCES.

STRICTLY speaking the Viceroy's first utterances were made in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the passing of Syud Ahmed's Vaccination Bill. After hearing Mr. Gibbs' account of the manner in which the Bombay Vaccination Act was passed, Lord Ripon remarked that "he was glad to see that the Bill had been amended and put into the shape in which it now stood. He thought that in legislation of this kind, particularly in India, it was very desirable to proceed in a cautious and tentative manner." Nothing could be more true than this, and we are glad that Lord Ripon has at once percieved the real condition of things in India. Violent or aggressive legislation is the worst thing that can befall India. His Lordship continued: "In England we had had for a considerable time a Vaccination Act. There was a certain and rather increasing movement against it, and cases were cropping up from time to time in which even persons in a respectable position in life absolutely refused to comply with its provisions. He might mention a case in point which occurred within his own knowledge—that of the organist of Ripon Cathedral, who had positively refused to allow his children to be vaccinated, had been fined from time to time, had regularly paid the fines, but continued to refuse compliance with the provisions of the Act on the ground that one of his children had died and he attributed its death to vaccination. Cases of this kind, where such feelings were evoked, required to be very carefully dealt with, and, of course, if in this country any religious feelings were aroused, there again was a very delicate matter which we should touch with a very light hand." The spirit of these remarks is excellent. It shows that Lord Ripon will do nothing in haste or in a way calculated to wound the religious feelings of the people. His Lordship then said: "It seemed, however, to His Excellency that the Bill as it now stood was so entirely of a permissive character and gave such a complete opportunity to the inhabitants of each locality to state their objections that the measure, being an extremely desirable one, might be safely passed into law; and he thought that the Council was very much indebted to the Hon. Sayyad Ahmed for having taken up the question, and brought to notice that in generally extending vaccination we would be conferring the greatest possible benefit upon the people of India. His Excellency thought that when the Bill was passed it might be advisable to consider, as an executive measure, whether a circular should not be issued to the local Governments, impressing on them the necessity of proceeding very cautiously and tentatively, strictly conforming to the intentions of the Act, and seeing that not merely the views of the municipalities but the feelings of the populations concerned should be carefully considered. In conclusion his Lordship drew attention to the amount of penalty proposed to be inflicted under certain circumstances for continued noncompliance with the order for vaccination." He quoted the clause providing for six months' imprisonment, remarking that he was not sufficiently acquainted with Indian legislation to know what was regarded as ordinary severity in this country. (Laughter.) They might, however, be in the habit of punishing people very severely in India (laughter) and he did not desire to suggest any course that would be inconsistent with the general tenor of the practice in that matter; but he certainly thought a punishment of six months' imprisonment rather severe, and, if his memory served him right, there was no such power taken in the English law. What followed the Viceroy's remarks is thus summed up:

Mr. Gibbs explained that the clause in question had been taken from the Bombay Act. It was found absolutely necessary to put in the provision to meet some cases of people who did not take the trouble to comply with the law, and of others, who without any just cause, religious scruples, or for any other reason, refused to obey the orders. The clause was much discussed at the time, and it was unanimously agreed, both by the native members of the Council and by everybody else, that this was the best way of meeting the difficulty. Mr. Stokes pointed out a somewhat analogous provision in the English law. Mr. Colvin held that the Courts who would have to award these penalties would hardly be likely to err on the side of extreme severity; but the Viceroy still thought the provision a severe one, and after some desultory discussion, Mr. Stokes moved and carried an amendment providing for the insertion of the word "simple" before "imprisonment." The Bill was then passed."

The first utterances of the Viceroy are reassuring. They shew that His Lordship is not likely to allow others to think for himself. As Secretary of State some years ago His Lordship was in a position to form an acquaintance with India, and his knowledge thus acquired will greatly help him in guiding its affairs. The principles, which he enunciated in the Legislative Council are, however, not exactly those, which guided legislation during the last administration. Under it high-handedness was the ruling principle in all matters connected with legislation and administration. Lord Ripon has already given no uncertain sound as to the spirit in which he will govern the country. His first utterances have justly inspired confidence, which we are sure will grow as His Lordship will go on.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT LAW COMMISSION.

II.

THE new Rent Bill drafted by the Rent Commission contains many innovations, which if enacted into law will completely revolutionize the relations between the landlord and tenant in Bengal. We will follow the example of the Commission, and consider the Bill according to its arrangement in discussing the alterations and amendments, which they recommend. We will take the definitions first. Now, what is a "ryot?" He is thus described in the interpretation clause of the Bill: "Subject to the provisions of Sections 11, "ryot" means a person who holds land, or who occupies and cultivates land, if such person or his predecessor in title was originally let into possession of such land for the purpose of cultivating it, or bringing it under cultivation. A person cultivates land, or brings land under cultivation within the meaning of this definition, when the cultivation is carried on by himself, or by the members of his family, or by servants, or by hired labourers, or by persons to whom he has sublet the land or any part of it, or partly by some and partly by others of these persons." This definition considerably extends the scope of the meaning hitherto attached to the word "Ryot." The ryot, from the days of Manu we might say, was understood to mean an actual cultivator of the soil. This signification of the word was retained in Act X of 1859. In that Act the word Ryot is defined to mean "the person in possession or occupation of land or originally let into the possession or occupation of land for the immediate purpose of cultivation." But the Rent Commission propose to convert the ryot into a sub-proprietor. Cultivation, might be carried on by the ryot himself, or by the members of his family, or by servants, or by hired labourers. But however this might be done he had an immediate and direct interest in the produce of the land. The gain or loss from cultivation would be his. But under the proposed definition a ryot without any outlay of capital, without a vestige of proprietory right legitimately acquired, without any pretext of justice, might become a rent-receiver or sub-proprietor. If he owns more than 100 bigas of land he would be recognized as an "under-tenure holder." The Commission admit that "the usual conception of a ryot is that he is the cultivator of the soil." But they remark, "if holdings had all been of such a size that they could be cultivated by a single average family, and if the practice of subletting had never come into existence, the ryot would in all probability still be the cultivator of the soil in every case. But the practice of subletting has become very common. Even where the holding is of such a size that an average family can cultivate it, it is not uncommon for the holder to take to some other employment than agriculture and to sublet his paternal fields. Then there are in many districts, farms, as we may term them in the English

sense of the word, lots of land, too large for cultivation by any ordinary family in a country where cultivation is not conducted by capitalists, largely employing hired labourers and agricultural machinery. The size of these lots forbids the presumption that the original lessees contemplated cultivating them either with their own hands, or through the members of their families, or by hired labours; and all that we know of their history tends to negative the existence of any intention." It is true that subletting in one form or another prevails in almost every district in Bengal. The Commission quote the following from a report of Mr. Glazier on the *jotedary* system of Rungpore:

The ryot who holds direct from the zemindar is called a Jotedar and his holding is a Jote, whatever its size, which may and does vary from one paying a rent of one rupee to one of which the rent is half a lakh. The large majority of Jotedars have small holdings and are ryots proper cultivating their lands either by their own or hired labour, or on the system of adhiyari or halvers. But a large number of Jotedars have ryots under them who are called either chukanidars or kurpa projas. The chukanidars, too have often ryots under them, and in some cases, especially in the larger jotes, these four or more degrees before you get to the actual cultivator. Jotes are saleable quite irrespective of the term during which they have been held, whether Jotes held direct from the zemindar, or chukani Jotes which are held from a Jotedar. If a man gets a Jote to-day, he can legally transfer it by sale to-morrow. Such sales of Jotes by registered deeds or on decree of Court are of daily occurrence.

In Backergunge, as the Commission remark, there are as many as thirteen persons having successive interest in the land inferior to that of the proprietor or zemindar. These interests are(1) taluk' (2)zimba taluk'(3) Shamilat taluk,(4) ashat taluk,(5) nim ashat taluk,(6) howla,(7) ashat howla,(8) nim ashat howla,(9) nim howla, (10) ashat nim howla,(11) mirass karsha,(12) kaim karsha, (13) karshadar or ryot. Persons in an apparently similar position are to be found in other districts under various appellations, such as Jangalbari ryots, mandals, aymadars. The Commission are of opinion that the origin of the sub-letting leases was the reclamation of waste lands included in permanently settled estates. They do not naturally enough comment on the ruinous assessment of the land under the Permanent Settlement, ten-elevenths for the state and one-eleventh for the zemindar. But they are quite right in stating that the waste lands were given away by way of compensation. And these waste lands were brought into cultivation by various devices. The Commission remark, the waste land being thus as it were held free of revenue by the zemindars—seeing that the amount of revenue payable by them depended upon the cultivated lands and would be in no way affected by the waste being cultivated or not cultivated—they naturally did not take much account of Government revenue in granting reclaiming leases. All the rent that they obtained by such grants was clear gain, subject to no deductions. Naturally they could afford to give, and they did give, such leases at very favourable rates—rates which left a large and increasing profit to their immediate lessees. This is a rather tortuous way of putting the thing. Written leases were unknown in the days of the Permanent Settlement. It was the interest of the zemindar to bring the waste lands into cultivation in order to recoup the loss which was inflicted upon him by the Settlement. He had to contend with no small difficulties in extending cultivation. He had to advance money, to establish the village machinery at his own cost for the service of the village, that is to say, the village vendor, barbar, washerman, priest and other members of the village guild, and not unfrequently to maintain the ryots, who first turned the plough. It might be that as cultivation extended, the original grantees augmented the area of cultivation, and employed *kurfa* ryot to work for them. The zemindar did not interfere with them, simply because the law did not interfere with him. He could make the settlement with the ryot according to their mutual convenience and advantage. But the case is different now. The sub-letting system, though it is the means of the maintenance of our large middle class, presses very hard upon the cultivators of the soil, whose labour constitutes the wealth of the agricultural community. But the question is whether the ryot should be treated as a ryot or as a rent-receiver. The Commission admit that the latter position is not recognized by law. They say: Turning to the case-law we find it decided (1) that, if a person takes land and at once sublets it, he will be a middleman and will not under the present law acquire a right of occupancy in such land; (2) that if a ryot, who has acquired a right of occupancy in land, sublets such land, he does not by so doing forfeit his right of occupancy; but (3) he cannot by so doing alter the nature of his holding and convert it into an undertenure. Applying these principles, it will appear that the reclaiming lease-holder, who never himself cultivated and who sublet before he had held for twelve years, never was a ryot with a right of occupancy. But what proof is there that the reclaiming lease-holder was never cultivator himself? This is an assertion which cannot be established by legal or historical evidence. Out of ten ryots who reclaimed waste lands, there were perhaps nine, who did cultivate with their own hands, though they might have employed other hands to assist them. But because the reclaiming leases were favourable that is no reason that the same advantageous terms should continue for ever. Has not the Government itself changed its own terms for the reclamation of waste lands? The Commission proceeding upon an arbitrary assumption recommend a most arbitrary law. We give their recommendations below:

After the fullest consideration of the whole subject, it appears to us impossible to discover any principle of distinction between ryots and tenure-holders or undertenure-holders, which will hold good universally or even in the majority of cases. If cultivation be taken as the test whether the interest of a particular tenant is a tenure (or undertenure) or a ryote holding, a talukdar, tenure-holder or undertenure-holder may cultivate land forming part of his taluk, tenure or undertenure, while the person commonly called a ryot may have sublet his entire holding and may not himself cultivate a single square foot. It is impossible therefore to say that under all circumstances, the person who cultivates is a ryot, and the person who does not cultivate is a tenure-holder. If the receipt of rents from persons in the actual occupation of the land be considered the essence of a tenure-holder or under tenure-holder, then we find ryots also subletting and receiving rents from their tenants in actual occupation. If hereditability be tried, the ryot's interest, the ryot's holding is heritable as well as the taluk. Is transferability the test? The ryot's Jumma, independently of Acts X of 1859 and VIII of 1869 is commonly transferable by custom. Is saleability for its own arrears set up, as the true distinction? The landlord of his own option brings ryot's holdings to sale in execution of decrees for rent, while a tenure or under tenure is not subject to the special law for the sale of undertenures for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof, unless it is so saleable by the title deeds or established usage of the country. If the quantity of rent paid by the tenant be supposed to be the point of distinction, then in Rungpore the rent of a Jote varies from one rupee to half a lakh of rupees; while in other districts the rent of many taluks is but a few rupees. It is true that a tenure-holder or undertenure-holder is not liable to enhancement upon the grounds applicable to a ryot having a right of occupancy; but this distinction stops here, for the existing law does not define the grounds upon which the rent of a tenure or undertenure can be enhanced.

Under these circumstances we have come to the conclusion that the quantity of land included in a single demise will afford the most reasonable ground of distinction in the case of the class of tenants under discussion. Although at the present time and under the altered condition of agricultural society actual cultivation is no longer the essence of a ryote tenure, we think that the original conception of a "ryot" was that he entered on the land for the purpose of cultivating it or bringing it under cultivation either by his own personal labour or by that of his servants or followers, or by means of persons who would occupy portion of the land, giving him in return a share of the produce according to the custom of the country, and afterwards a money rent when it suited both parties to make this arrangement. A ryote holding being created in this manner, it did not cease to be such because the ryot subsequently sublet (there being nothing either in his contract or in the custom of the country to prevent him from doing so), and practically converted himself into a middleman, which is only another name for a tenure-holder or undertenure-holder. This process of conversion is going on and has long been going on in every district of Bengal. That while undergoing this process there should be some doubt as to how far the tenant was to be governed by the incidents of the ryoty condition which he is leaving, or by those of the tenure condition to which he is approaching, is only natural. It is not possible so to adopt legislation as to make exact provision for this transition state; but looking at what we take to be the true conception of a ryot, and finding it impossible to ignore the custom of subletting, we think it reasonable to say that, whether a tenant subsequently sublets the whole or part of the land demised to him, it is not easy to presume that he had any intention of assuming the position and status of a ryot, if the quantity of land included in the original demise was so large that it could not be cultivated by a single tenant with such means and assistance as are usual in the country. We have therefore enacted (section 11.) that, notwithstanding any custom or contract to the contrary, every person to whom more than one hundred standard bighas of land have been let by a single demise, otherwise than for a term or year by year, shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder or undertenure-holder within the meaning of sections 8,9 and 10. If the lessor were a proprietor, the lessee will be a tenure-holder; if the lessor were a tenure-holder or undertenure-holder, the lessee will be an under-tenure-holder of the first, second degree and so on. We have made possession necessary to complete the demise in order to avoid the risk of litigation, which in this country, is so common when persons out of possession but relying on titles that have to be established in courts of law before they can be enforced, grant leases to persons who are prepared to speculate in law-suits. We have made these provisions applicable to tenancies created as well before as after the commencement of the Act. We have further declared that every such tenure or under-tenure, which has been held for twelve years shall be permanent and transferable. The quantity of land selected for the purposes of these provisions is of course an arbitrary quantity; but we think it reasonable to draw the line at one hundred bighas. Having regard to what has been said above, it may be well to observe that, although the person who holds more than one hundred bighas is made a tenure-holder (or undertenure-holder), whether he or his landlord wishes it or not, the person who holds one hundred bighas or less may be a tenure-holder or a ryot, as he and his landlord wish and agree.

Not only would this new rule be wholly inconsistent with the existing law on the subject, not only would it be a direct invasion of the rights of the zemindar, but it would be seriously detrimental to the true interests of the actual cultivators. An undertenure-holder under the existing law is a sub-proprietor; he acquires his right by always paying a good price for it, but here he would be a person, who would be raised to that position by the mere fiat of the law. Would this be just to the landlord or equitable in the abstract? Would again the arbitrary line of 100 bigahs be fair to those ryots, who may hold a less quantity of land, but who may not cultivate themselves. Then again the under-tenure as thus created will be heritable, devisable, capable of being transferred by sale, gift, or otherwise at the discretion of the holder. Further, there is a limitation put upon the enhancement of the rent of such under-tenure. Thus the new definition of the word Ryot, followed by the new rights and privileges, proposed to be conferred upon him, will raise him to the position of a sub-proprietor. This means a revolution, which will practically amount to a spoliation of the rights of the proprietary class, while it will not in the least benefit the actual cultivator of the soil, the sweat of whose brow extracts the produce of the land.

INTER-PROVINCIAL EMIGRATION.

THE whole question of emigration to Assam has been forced upon the attention of the Supreme Government by a memorial submitted by the India Tea Districts Association, London, representing the present state and prospects of the tea industry in India and suggesting certain measures for the furtherance of its interests. We will in a future issue, discuss the particular suggestions contained in the memorial. The subject which, in the opinion of the memorialists, claims the most pressing attention, is extension of the maximum period of contracts under Act VII. of 1873 (B. C.) from three to five years. This question is too important to be summarily disposed of. The Government has called upon the district officers and the leading tea-planters of Assam for an expression of their opinions on the suggestions made by the memorialists; and until the necessary information has been collected, the points raised by the Indian Tea Districts Association cannot be fully discussed. The Government of India has, however, declared that the question of emigration to Assam should be considered, not merely from the comparatively restricted point of view of the interests of the tea trade, but as a matter of imperial interest involving the possible permanent advantage of several provinces of the Empire. In a despatch to the Chief Commissioner of Assam the Under-Secretary in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department writes:—

The investigations of the Famine Commission have stimulated discussion upon the over-population of some parts of India. It has been urged that there are no sufficient outlets for the normal increase of numbers; that in many localities the class of landless labourers tends to grow; and that the Government should intervene to promote emigration from densely-peopled regions to those where population is sparse.

Schemes of State emigration to Burma from Bengal and Madras, and to the Central Provinces from the valley of the Ganges, have been tried in former years with little success and it is frequently alleged that the unwillingness of the people to leave their homes gravely impedes, if it does not altogether frustrate, efforts made by the State to spread cultivation in one province by the agency of the surplus population of another. There are, nevertheless, many circumstances which prevent the Government of India from regarding the experiments hitherto made as conclusively establishing the certainty of future failure. Under pressure of want people in all parts of India do, in point of fact, leave

their homes. There is a large free immigration into Ceylon and British Burma from the Madras Coast; and recently, in a single famine year, more than 180,000 coolies migrated from the Madras Presidency for work in Ceylon. The failure of the Charwa colonization scheme was attributed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in part, at least, to mismanagement. It is possible that the ill-success of the Burma emigration arrangements in 1874—77 was due in some measure to over-regulation, and to the circumstance that the character of the free movements of the population was too little observed.

In Behar, in the Benares division, in the Gangetic Doab, in Oudh and in Rohilkhund, there are great areas which would derive much benefit and relief, if an outlet for their surplus population could be found by the establishment of a steady flow of emigration to thinly-peopled parts of India From Saharanpur, in the north-west, to Tipperah on the south-east, the population is very dense; and it is certainly in some places already too thick for the country and its produce, more especially as the great mass of the people are dependent, directly or indirectly, on the land. Assam, a country of bounteous rainfall, with a fertile and vigorous soil, apart from its special claims as a tea-producing provincial labours under serious disadvantages from the scarcity of population and the need for a much greater supply of labour for its ordinary wants. Within the last year reports have come before the Government of India, showing that free immigration to Assam is not only practicable but successful. It seems to be gradually extending, and is not attended with any grave risks; and under the circumstances the Government of India consider that their clear policy should be, as far as lies in their power, to promote a system which, if carefully established, would solve most of the difficulties from which Assam suffers.

The Governor-General in Council would therefore invite your attention to the whole question of extending free immigration into Assam, not only in view to increase the supply of labour on the tea plantations, but also equally with the object of settling immigrants as cultivators on available land. Could the flow of emigration be started and maintained, some moderate outlay upon its proper direction during the first few years, till its continuance was assured, would probably be sanctioned from imperial funds. At the same time, whatever might be done in the way of enlarging the scope of free immigration, it should be understood that the Government of India would not be prepared to relax any of the safeguards for the protection of the labourer for, at least, the years immediately following his arrival in a strange country.

The importance of the question raised by the Government of India cannot be exaggerated. It has been known for a long time that India produces sufficient food for her teeming millions; and that what is wanted to solve the problem of population in this country is not a reduction in the number of mouths to be fed, but an equal distribution of the same. If the whole continent of India had been as thickly peopled as certain tracts in Bengal, Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the matter, might, indeed, have given cause for serious anxiety. But this is happily not the case. While in many parts of the country immense quantities of land are lying uncultivated for want of hands to till them, sufficient land is not available in other places to meet the demand for it. The condition of the landless classes in this country is the most pitiable. The abject poverty in which the day labourers generally pass their days, is too well known to need any particular mention. Even in years of plenty they can hardly get one full meal a day, and when bad seasons come, their sufferings know no bounds. In times of famine they are the first to come in the hands of the State. In one of his Bengal administration Sir Richard Temple sorrowfully admitted that the condition of the labouring classes, in Behar "is almost as hard as it can be borne." The same is the case with Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. Sir Richard Temple rightly held that the best means by which the lot of the labouring class in this country could be improved was the transfer of their labour from one sphere or from one place to another. Every sensible and right-thinking person who carefully studies this important question, must come to the same conclusion.

The *Times* pointed out, in a recent issue, that the most effectual cure for the great Irish Famine was the emigration of two million people to America. But the remedy which proved so successful in the case of Ireland, cannot easily be applied in this country. Notwithstanding all the encouragement given by Government emigration to British and foreign colonies has not proved successful. True, some eight or ten thousand people annually leave India and proceed to the colonies; but this is but an atom in this teeming hive of poor and hungry beings. There are many good reasons why emigration to the colonies cannot be expected to be successful. In the first place, the Indian is particularly averse to leaving his ancestral home and hearth. In Europe, if a man was ruined, he would immediately leave his home and go elsewhere to seek his fortune. But the case in India is widely different. The hereditary proprietor, even when sold up for revenue to absolute penury, pertinaciously sticks to his ancestral village. He would never think of proceeding elsewhere to better his lot. When this is the case with the higher classes, the less we speak of the lower orders, the better. The high rate of wages in British and foreign colonies has not much influence on the Indian labourer. He prefers precarious work in his native village at one and a half anna per diem to a long journey to Trinidad with a daily allowance of 8 annas and rations. He has a dread of crossing the *kulapani*. In the second place, it should be borne in mind that in many of the colonies the Indian immigrants do not receive good treatment; and in some of them their lot is almost unbearable. The startling disclosures which were made before the Royal Commissioner sent out to Mauritius a few years ago, during the rule of Sir Arthur Gordon, must be fresh in the recollection of the public. It is beyond question that the horror which the Indian feels to leave his ancestral home and proceed across the wide ocean in search of employment, cannot be easily overcome. There can be no doubt whatever that, in spite of all efforts and encouragement, emigration to British and French Colonies will not be successful in India.

Nor do we think it absolutely necessary to promote such emigration. If we could secure an equal distribution of the population throughout the Empire, the necessity for emigration to unknown and distant regions beyond the seas might be dispensed with at any rate, for the present. If the Government could promote emigration within the Empire itself, from densely-peopled tracts to those where population is sparse, a great problem would be solved. We are exceedingly glad that this question has occupied Lord Ripon's attention. His Lordship is quite right in holding that the ill-success of the experiments hitherto tried in the direction of promoting emigration, has not conclusively estabiished the certainty of future failure. There can be no doubt that the failure of the Charwa Colonization scheme was due to gross mismanagement, as has been clearly shown by Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The ill-success of the Burma emigration arrangements during the Bengal famine of 1874, and the Madras famine of 1877, was the consequence of mistakes which could have been easily avoided. Those who are entrusted with the task of selecting colonists cannot be too careful. The people of India are notoriously suspicious. They regard with grave distrust every new measure adopted by the Government. Whenever any scheme is proposed, designing men to gain their own ends put all sorts of absurd and mischievous ideas into the head of the people. Ignorant masses cannot be expected to understand the consideration which influence Government; and it is not surprising that they should impute unworthy motives to it. We are of opinion that selected native officers who command the confidence of the peopie should be employed in promoting interprovincial emigration. The task is extremely delicate, and its proper performance demands an amount of tact and sympathetic knowledge of the people which European officers, speaking generally, lack. The Charwa scheme was not a promising one to begin the experiment with. The Charwa jungle had long been notorious for its unhealthiness, and several schemes for colonising it tried by Native rulers had failed. We think that the experiment of promoting interprovincial emigration may be tried under favourable conditions in Assam, British Burma and the Punjab. The most important thing is to provide landless people with land on such terms as could attract them from their homes. The surplus population from the over-peopled tracts in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces may be drafted off to the Panjab where (it appears from a statement appended to the Revenue Administration Report of the Province for 1874-75) 2½ millions acres of land, the greater portion of which can be irrigated from canals and wells, are at the disposal of the Local Government. To induce emigration to these lands from the over-peopled tracts in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces ought not to be a particularly difficult task. The lands available in the Punjab could not fail to attract emigrants from the Upper Provinces if their existence were made known, and if they were offered on favourable terms.

HOWRAH ROAD-CESS FUND.

THE avowed object of Government in placing the Municipal and the Road Cess Funds in the hands of local Committees was to interest the people in the administration of their contributions for the improvement of their respective localities. The despatches of the Secretary of State on the subjects distinctly referred to obvious, tangible, local benefits. But the manner in which the members for the administration of those funds are appointed, and the baneful influence which local officers exercise in the Committees have completely frustrated that object. The Committee men have been reduced to nullity, and the funds are spent in a manner that cause the greatest dissatisfaction and disappointment. Over and over have instances been adduced that Municipal funds had been devoted to purposes from which the people derived no benefit whatever. Honorable members of the Supreme Legislative Council have often adduced instances from their place in Council of Municipal funds being devoted to bandstands, many miles away from the head quarters of municipalities; and three weeks ago we gave several illustrations of how, even in the Suburbs of Calcutta, particular localities had been favored at the expense of others. This complaint is equally true as regards the Road-Cess Funds, and the Government of Bengal has lately thought proper to issue a circular in which "the Lieutenant Governor wishes to impress on officers and Committees concerned in the administration of these funds, that particular tracts should not be systematically neglected, but that, after due provision for all district works of general utility, an endeavour should be made to allot roughly to each division a reasonable share of the funds to which it has contributed." This may be all right as far the wording of the order is concerned, but practically it can serve no other purpose than that of a buffer for Government, and an eyewash for the public. The evil rests in the selection of the Committees. Instead of fairly representing the interests of the different leading sub-divisions of a district representatives are mostly, if not all, taken from the head quarters, and human nature must be completely changed before it can be reasonably expected that such representatives would not do more for their own localities than for distant sub-divisions. A remarkable illustration of this partiality has just been brought to our notice. Howrah is a sub-division of Hugli, and the majority, if not all, of the members of the Hugli Road-Cess Committee are unconnected with Howrah, and the result follows as a matter of course—the contributions of Howrah go to swell the funds available for Hugli. To prove this we have only to invite the attention of the reader to the following abstract shewing the actual receipts and expenditure for the benefit of the Public and the establishment, and the balance of receipts of the Howrah District, for the Cess years 1875-76 to 1878-79.

YEARS.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.		Balance carried to benefit of Hugli.
		Works for the benefit of Howrah.	Establishments.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1875-76.	52,845 15 3	18,055 15 7	13,211 8 0	21,578 7 8
1876-77.	53,554 5 2	32,330 9 5	13,388 8 0	7,835 3 9
1877-78.	52,478 7 3	27,648 3 8	13,119 8 0	11,710 11 7
1878-79.	43,493 15 3	26,423 5 8	8,498 10 0	8,579 9 7
	202,372 10 11	104,458 2 4	48,210 8 0	49,704 0 7

This shows that in four years Howrah has contributed no less than 49,704 rupees to the benefit of Hugli, while its own wants were neglected. Such a thing could not have happened had Howrah been fairly represented in the Committee. We believe the Magistrate of Howrah takes a part in the deliberations of the Hugli Committee, but official etiquette would

be wanting if he at all interfered with the arrangements of his brother of Hugli. A representative of the Howrah sub-divisional Committee is occasionally allowed to appear at the sittings of the Hughli Committee, but as he is not a member thereof, for any practical purpose, he might have as well appeared ten fathoms under the sea. One sub-division of Howrah, that of Mahisrakha, contributes something like 25,000 Rs. a year to the general funds, but derives no tangible benefit therefrom, beyond the conviction that it is helping to improve the roads of Hugli. Such a state of things cannot but bring merited discredit on the officials concerned, and the spread of disaffection and heartburning. We are perfectly aware that, for administrative purposes, it is necessary that each district must be taken as a whole, and it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule to insist upon the entire contribution of each local division being expended each year within its limits. Great lines of communication, which benefit the whole, must have precedence; but the complaint is that some places are systematically neglected for the benefit of others; and the figures we have quoted above leave no room for doubt that Howrah has suffered from such neglect. We have not the returns for 1879-80, to show if any change for the better was effected last year; but, we believe, there is no reason for such an assumption.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FRIENDS and admirers of the late Maharaja Romanath Tagore will be glad to learn that his statue is nearly complete, and may be expected in Calcutta towards the end of August or the first week of September next.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing below the letter received by the last Mail from the Right Hon'ble Henry Fawcett, H. M. Post Master General, in acknowledgment of the contribution made by the British Indian Association towards the expenses of his election. The Association collected a sum of Rs. 6300-4 which they remitted by a draft for £507-5-8 minus charges:

51, *The Lawn, S. Lambeth Rd. London, S. W.*
9th July 1880.

MY DEAR SIR—It is impossible for me adequately to express the gratification with which I have received the communication you have addressed to me in the name of the Members of the British Indian Association. I offer my earnest and heartfelt thanks for the liberal contribution which the Association has made towards the expenses of my election: only a part of the sum which you have forwarded to me will be required on account of the recent election; the balance will be funded, as you suggest, for future use on a similar occasion.

I feel, however, that the pecuniary obligation represent only a small part of the gratitude I owe to the Indian people for their generous expressions of confidence in me. I think nothing contributed more to my success in the recent election than the repeated recognition which the people of India have given of any service which I may have been able to render them. No one is more conscious than I am that this recognition has been much too generous; but I cannot doubt that its expression did much to win the confidence of the Electors of Hackney in my behalf, and thereby contributed very materially to procure the large majority with which the election of last March was won.

Independently of any result directly affecting my own position, it has given me the keenest pleasure, and has amply rewarded me for any work which I have done in connection with India, to know that such large numbers of your countrymen have confidence in me, and that they believe that the part I have taken in Indian questions has really been for the benefit of their country.

I can only say in conclusion that though the position I now occupy in the Liberal Government does not place me in immediate connection with Indian politics, nothing will diminish the keen interest I have long taken in the welfare of your country. I hope to be able to work in behalf of India not less in the future than in the past, and it will be my earnest endeavour to continue to enjoy that generous confidence of the Indian people of which your letter is one of many expressions.

Believe me,
My Dear Sir,
To KRISTODASS PAL, ESQ., Very faithfully Yours
Sd. HENRY FAWCETT.

THE London STATESMAN for the current month fully sustains the character assumed by this publication. It opens with a letter to the Editor on the immorality of the opium revenue of India. The reply of the Editor is a crusher, and such as could be expected only from a clear-headed publicist who was a perfect master of the subject. The hit about alcohol is in the writer's happiest style. He says, "all I can say is that, having read every thing that has come in my way on the subject for twenty or twenty-five years, my impression has long been that the evils which result from the use of alcoholic drinks in this kingdom, are out of all proportion greater than the evils resulting from the consumption of opium in China both in *nature* and *degree*." If this be borne in mind a great deal of useless and unpleasant discussion would be avoided, and an important source of Indian revenue be saved from harm. The "Impeachment of the Ex-Ministers," is rich in facts, and is well worthy of every attention from those in whose hands rests the destiny of India; but we are afraid such a happy consummation as an actual "impeachment" in a court of law is too good to be realised. "The official cancer in India" is even richer in facts, and those who, in this country, talk so glibly, of bringing native opinion to the notice of statesmen in England, would do well to gather round a publication which does so effectually accomplish that object. It was a misfortune for India that lead to the discontinuance of the weekly *Statesman*. We sincerely wish its successor a long and prosperous career.

IN OUR article on the water-supply of Calcutta we warned our readers not to accept the figures of "Civil Engineer" as given in the *Englishman*, on the ground of their not being reliable. At the same time, rather than ransack the old reports of Mr. Clark, we accepted "Civil Engineer's statement that Mr. Clark's" estimate of the daily requirements of the town was 13 gallons per head. We had soon to pay the penalty of our misplaced confidence. On Tuesday last, a correspondent called our attention to Mr. Clark's report of January 20, 1865, in para 19 of which he says. "The works are intended to distribute in Calcutta immediately on their completion 6,000,000 gallons per day, and they are all designed with a view to an extension so as to supply 12,000,000 gallons when a demand for the entire quantity shall appear." In para 13 he describes "the total prospective supply of 12 million gallons." This gives a supply per head of 27·97 gallons. In the article in question there is also a misprint, where 3¾ lakh gallons have been put down as 3¾ "million" gallons. The figures there given are correct.

THE LAST Act of the Afghan Drama is being played out. Abdul Rahman has been appointed Amir of Afghansthan, the Khutba has been read in his name, Kandahar is to be made over to him, and our invading army is to be withdrawn in course of the ensuing autumn. That torn old rag, the Gundamak treaty, is still to be recognized, but that Pandora's box in it, the residence of an English envoy at Cabul, is to be replaced by a Mahomedan officer, all the Afghan guns taken at Cabul are to be returned, and help in money is to be granted to enable the new Amir to consolidate his supremacy. He is on no account to enter into any political relations with foreign powers, and, on that condition, will have British aid to repel unprovoked foreign invasion. No formal treaty, however, is to be entered into until our Government has some experience of his career, and of the manner in which he treats those who rendered faithful service to it during the war. Had the Lytton-Strachey-Colley policy not insisted upon the Pandora's box after the first campaign, there would have been no second campaign, no sacrifice of a host of valliant soldiers, no loss of five and twenty millions of money, no financial embarrassment, and no colapse of administrative reputation; but it is too late now to mourn over spilt milk. We hope now that, under the wise and prudent rule of our new Viceroy, the evils inflicted on the country by doctrinaires and charlatans will soon be consigned to the limbo of oblivion! In his negociations with the British officials Abdul Rahman has evinced far higher political tact than Mr. Lepel Griffin, and has always kept the whiphand in his grasp, and it is in every way probable that he will be able to amalgamate into a homogenious working body the different factions which now so divide and distract his unhappy country.

Since writing the above we have noticed with the greatest concern, the intelligence of the disastrous issue of the encounter between General Burrow's brigade and the army of Ayub Khan, on the banks of the Helmand, forty miles to the west of Kandahar. No details have yet been received or published, but Lord Hartington announced the affair as "annihilation" of the brigade. The Press Commissioner describes it as a "disaster." The Brigade comprised 2670 fighting men, and the reverse it met with was sufficiently serious to necessitate General Primrose's giving up the Candahar Cantonment and retiring to the fort for security. Reinforcements are being pushed on from Quetta and we have no doubt the loss sustained of British prestige will be soon retrieved; but the affair will retard the final settlement of the Afghan imbroglio for some little time yet. It is not unlikely that the news of this defeat, when widely spread in Afghan territory, will put the staunchness of our friends to a severe test, and the disaster may unsettle the arrangements which we have been making for the settlement of the country. We await with anxious expectation the receipt of certain and assuring intelligence.

THE Government Resolution on the last administration report of the Calcutta Municipality is characteristic. It is founded on the lines of the first resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor two years ago, and is equally unsparing, though, as an imitation, it is somewhat wanting in the slashing vigour of Sir Ashley Eden's pen. The Government has found nothing in the report to commend, except the Health Officer's returns. The greatest sin of the Commissioners appears to be their fondness for making long speeches. Such debates thrive best in free countries, and we have a faint recollection of having read in one of Lord Brougham's letters to Zachariah somebody making an earnest appeal in favor of public speaking and on the importance of carefully instructing aspiring youths in the art of elocution, but we are bound to confess that for all that speech-making is a sin which in the eyes of a bureacratic redtape Government, in a political atmosphere like that of India cannot but be the most heinous. Light must be shunned in every possible way. The Government is of opinion that every thing must be done in a hole and corner way, by an imperious chief with the obsequious assent of helpless ninnies, no discussion should be permitted except in laudation of such chiefs; and the Commissioners are not even to be allowed to report their own action in their own way! no, it must be done for them by a Governmental dry nurse. It is far better that the Corporation should be at once knocked on the head, than that it should be so emasculated. A murderer, placed before a Magistrate, has the right to defend himself; but the same right cannot be conceded to the unfortunate Commissioners; they must be represented by the Counsel for the prosecution. The plan of a report by the head executive obtains at Bombay, and the result is, that the Town Council holds an open "rancorous debate" over it, and writes a long critical resolution on it, and the Corporation at a public meeting goes through a similar debate and criticism not unoften *read* out, and the Government, instead of one, gets three reports. We wonder if our Government would prefer such double sets of "rancorous debates" and triple reports, to the present system of a privately concocted report to which all the Commissioners [illegible]. As a matter of fact the last report was [illegible] out by the Chairman, and toned, or tone[illegible], and revised by a small committee. The [illegible] in this revision, and the wishes of impa[illegible]y sensitiveness must prevail. On the [illegible] resolution affords a delectable version of the old story, when a person is prejudiced against a thing he becomes morally blind to every thing good in or about it.

WE HAVE received some more communications on the subject of the *contretemps* which occurred in the dragging of the cars at Puri. They supply very full and detailed particulars of the mishap; but we do not think it necessary to pro-

duce them. There are, however, some facts in them which throw new light on the occurrence, and these, we think, it is desirable to mention. We are surprised that Mr. Armstrong, with his experience of ten or twelve years' service at Puri, allowed himself to be swayed by the conflicting opinions of bungling subordinates when, by a little exercise of his own discretion and judgment, he might have allowed the procession to pass. It is not to be expected that Mr. Davis, the supervisor or overseer of the Public Works Department, should have any sympathy for the Hindu population, who were assembled at Puri, and who had come from all parts of India to witness the journey of the Thakoors in their cars on the sacred days. The conduct of the District Superintendent of Police in overruling the orders of the Magistrate, which had been passed in the first instance, (we hear,) on professional opinion, calls for serious notice. The hooks suspended from the cars and prepared under the order of the Magistrate, had been approved by the supervisor, but they did not come up to the standard of the District Superintendent. The Manager remonstrated with him on his order to make them stronger, but with little effect. But the secret of the obstruction offered by him lay in the fact of his *amoure-propre* having been hurt by a misinterpretation of the words of the Manager, who said there was no time for his (the District Superintendent) order being carried out, and which were interpreted to mean that the cars will be dragged whether he will or not. The cars were drawn to the Lion gate of the temple before the Thakoors were seated there, and that in the presence of the District Superintendent, the supervisor above-mentioned, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Temple, and the Manager, and all present were satisfied of their strength. The supervisor, though he witnessed the dragging, passed no opinion at the time. On the morning of the 10th day (there was no dragging on the day previous)—the order of the Magistrate was received that the supervisor having certified to the unsoundness of the cars they were not to be drawn until further orders. The Manager, we may note, had to tender an apology to the District Superintendent at the advice of the Magistrate. The final order for dragging, we hear, was not given until the receipt of a telegraphic order from the Lieutenant Governor.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Taraprosunno Roy, Additional Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, has been elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain. Babu Taraprosunno is a rising chemist, and gives promise of great success in the branch of knowledge which he has made his *specialite*.

SINCE the publication of our remarks in our issue of the 5th ultimo, we have received several letters on the subject of the flogging in the Lahore College. Some of them justify the conduct of Dr. Leitner, while others find fault with it. The position we assumed was that for purposes of discipline a school-master has the same right of administering correctional punishment which the law assigns to parents and masters of apprentices. We are in favour, too, of moderate flagellation for very grave offences committed by boys under sixteen years of age. In so far we have nothing to retract from what we said on the last occasion. The case under notice, however, does not appear to be covered by the conditions we have laid down. It is admitted on all hands that Dr. Leitner had directed the students of the fourth year college class to write, on Saturday the 10th June, an epitome of the play "As you like it," quoting all remarkable passages occuring in the drama. The Doctor, however, did not come to the College on the appointed day, and the students attended the lectures of other professors. On Monday following the Doctor asked the pupils to produce their exercises, but they had none to produce; whereupon he fined them a month's scholarship each. On the day following, some boys produced their exercises, but others failed, and among the latter was one Sri Ram, a scholarshipholder of 21 or 22 years of age. When questioned, he said he would bring his papers the day after. Dr. Leitner said "you will never do that," and ordered him to stand in a corner of the class room; he then abused him in very offensive terms, and struck him several times with his hands and feet. The slaps are admitted by Dr. Leitner's defenders, but the kicks are denied. Sri Ram complains that the kicks injured him seriously, and he had to seek the aid of Dr. Scriven. This is a question of fact which we do not care to inquire into. It is enough that a flogging had been administered, and that on no "grave provocation," for it is absurd to say that the failure of a boy to produce his exercise under the circumstances mentioned would amount to such an offence as would justify corporal punishment. It is not pretended that the boy was saucy, ill-behaved, or rude towards his tutor. Had any such charge been brought forward, still the assault on an adult could not be justified. And Dr. Leitner certainly rendered himself amenable to the pains and penalties of the Penal Code by his conduct. We have no doubt that it was in a sudden fit of anger that the learned Doctor forgot himself; but we object to such out-burst of temper, and, in the interest of scholastic discipline, we are bound to say that he acted very improperly and wrongfully. In Europe collegiate students have often assaulted their tutors,—only lately there was in England a case of screwing in a professor—but no professor of a college has so far forgotten himself as to flog a pupil. It is usually said that the last man who was flogged by a professor was Milton. Even in schools dealing with boys under sixteen years of age whipping has entirely gone out of fashion, and in Bengal it is nowhere permitted. We can on the highest authority boldly assert that the idea of students in English Universities being whipped is absurd. Boys in the higher forms of public schools are not flogged—certainly not in the 4 highest at Rugby. Boys in very low forms may be caned, but only on the hand, and every precaution is taken that such punishment is not hastily administered. Thus, the rule is that flogging should not be inflicted until the day after the offence, after due deliberation, when all angry feelings have subsided, and then in the presence of witnesses. Frenchmen and Germans are more sensitive on the point of personal dignity than Englishmen, and French students are never flogged. The spectacle of a person in the position of Dr. Leitner striking with this hand or foot a grown up student—a scholarship-holder—was a most undignified one, more calculated to injure the discipline of a place of education than a hundred failures on the part of students to produce their exercises could possibly be. We hope we shall never have occasion to notice such a case again in any educational institution in India.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial signed by 1006 of the more influential and leading inhabitants of places lying within the jurisdictian of the Sub-Division of Ranaghat, in the District of Krishnagur, and praying that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may be pleased to issue an order so that Babu Chundersekhur Banerjea, the Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ranaghat, may not be transferred from the station. The memorialists bear ample testimony to the honesty, straigh-forwardness and industry of the Babu, to his earnest desire to do even-handed justice to all, and to the discharge of his duties as the principal executive of the sub-division and the head of the local Municipality, in a highly satisfactory manner.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.

Simla, July 24th—Kabul, July 23rd—To-day being Friday the khutba was read and prayers offered on behalf of the new Amir. An address was read by the chief Kazi, reviewing the whole course of English relations with Afghanistan from the time of Dost Muhammad Khan, showing that our action had been disinterested, and that we have now proved ourselves people of our word in restoring a Muhammadan ruler, although we were in full possession of the country. The ceremony was attended by several thousand people of all classes. The khutba, in the name of Abdul Rahman, was received enthusiastically, the blessing of the people being continued for several minutes. All sections of the Kizzilbashis were present, traders, artizans many members of the Barakzai family. Abdulla Jan's mother left Kabul yesterday enrout to Ghazni. Sirdar Musa Jan, Hashim Khan and Muhammad Hassan Khan arrived at Maidan to-day on a visit to Muski Alam. Efforts are being made to induce the last named to bring about the union of this party with Abdul Rahman. General Gough's brigade moves nearer Kabul into the Killa Dushman plain. The country is everywhere quiet.

27th.—Kabul 26th July—General Gough moved his camp to-day from Zimma to Killa Dushman, eleven miles north of Kabul. The 2nd Sikhs arrived from the 3rd division this morning for garrison duty at the Bala Hissar, in the place of the 27th, moving to Latabund to relieve the duties of the 30th N. I. The sick of the 3rd division moved into camp near Siah Sang this morning, and the European sick convoy starts to-morrow. Zimma has been agreed upon as suitable place for the first interview between the Amir and the British officers, and the Amir's camp has been despatched to Ak Serai a few miles north of that place. Hashim Khan, Abdulla Khan and Musa Jan are at Saidabad. The Amir has written reassuring letters to the Kazzilbashis of Kabul. It is reported from Kandahar that the main body of Ayub's troops have crossed the Helmund and were at Haidarabad on the east bank on the 23rd Parties of his cavalry are foraging about the country near our camp. Four hundred horsemen were met on the 22nd by our cavalry reconnaisance, and forced to retreat. In and around Kandahar all is quiet.

28th.—General Burrows has fought an action with Ayub's troops near Kushki Nakhund and sustained a reverse, Particulars are not yet known. Reinforcements are pushing up.

29th—The statement in Reuter's telegram about General Burrows' force, is not borne out by the facts ascertained up to date. Sir R. Sandeman reports that General Primrose, up to the time the wire was cut at 11 A.M. yesterday, did not know the extent of the defeat, but his last message was to the effect that the disaster was not so great as at first believed, though very severe The enemy who were very strong in guns, which they worked well, only pursued for three or four miles. Two of our guns were taken, the rest are expected. Several parties of General Burrows' force have arrived in Kandahar, and General Brook has gone out to bring in others. The cantonments at Kandahar have been vacated and the citadel occupied. Before telegraphic communication ceased, the following officers were reported to have reached Kandahar safely:—Colonel W. Mainwaring, 30th N. I.; Colonel C. Griffiths, 1st N. I.; Major C. Oliver, 66th foot; Lieutenant F. Whittae, 1st N. I.; Lieutenant J. Geoghegan, 3rd Cavalry; Surgeon-Major C. Harvey, Horse Artillery; Surgeon G. Burroughs, 3rd Sind Horse; Surgeon O Rafon, 16th N. I.; Surgeon A. Lave 1st N. I.; Colonel St, John was also safe. Up to the same time the following casualties were reported:—E. B. Horse Artillery—Lieutenant E. Osborne, killed; Major G. Blackwood, wounded,; 66 h foot—Captain W. Roberts, killed; Lieutenant H. Lynch, wounded; 3rd Native Cavalry—Captain M. Mayne and Lieutenant J. Reid wounded; 1st Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. Aslett. killed; Lieutenant Colonel H. Anderson, wounded; 30th Native Infantry—Captain H. Smith, killed; Lieutenant W. Justice, killed; Lieutenant D. Cole, killed. Reinforcement were on the road between Quetta and Kandahar when the defeat occurred, and are going rapidly forward. All the troops now stationed along the railway line and at Thall-Chotiali will be concentrated immediately at Pishin for a speedy forward advance. Sir R. Sandeman and General Phayre are using every exertion to push onward all the additional troops already marching on Kandahar, and two fresh regiments will have already reached Kandahar. Two strong brigades will be sent up with artillery and cavalry from India. Reinforcements are also coming from England. The Khan of Khelat has offered all the assistance in his power, and has placed at the disposal of Government the resources of his State, sending at once a large number of camels and horses for transport purpose as well as supplies.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 31st July, 1880.

Our markets have during the past week experienced no improvement and operations in consequence both in imports and exports were confined within narrow limits. In piece-goods there have been limited transactions in Grey descriptions, viz., 39in Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets and T. cloths at previous rates In white goods there have also been transactions in Shirtings, Dhooties and Sarees and Jaconets to a small extent.

Yarns, import 40s. 50s. 60s. have met with better enquiry whilst country manufactured 10s. and 20s. remained unaltered.

Exports. 6142 chests tea were offered at the public sale held on the 29th inst, all were sold except 303 chests, the market did not exhibit the same amount of liveliness as it did at previous sales and prices were half anna lower for all kinds, save for the finest and flavory teas from Darjeeling.

Jute supplies have been larger and prices declined three to five annas for maund, ranging at the close of the week for low to good ... ... 4-3 @ 4 14
Daorah ... ... 3-13 @ 3-14

In oil-seeds transactions were limited and at easier rates. In rice about 44,000 bags of 2 maunds each and of all descriptions found buyers about the rates as before. Wheat transactions have been very limited at easier rates.

Our money market has continued easy and there has been no change in the rates for discount and interest; five per cent. continue to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal on loans on deposit of Government Securities whilst it was four per cent. out side.

Government Securities have experienced some fluctuations in their rates at the close of the week, they were weaker owing to the disastrous report from Candahar.

In stock-shares the market has rather been quiet except for I. G. S. and Dunbars, for the latter there was some excitement and prices were forced up.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	As.	P
Nowab Ashanwoollah Khan Bahadoor, Dacca...	6	8	0
Daragunge Reading Club, Allahabad.....	13	4	0
Chotye Tewary, Esq., Fyzabhd.....	6	10	0
H. H. The Maharaja of Hatwa.....	13	4	0
Vice Chairman District R. C. C., Berhampore.....	2	4	0
G. A. Mittra Esq., Rawalpindee.....	20	0	0
Ex. Engr., Upper Assam, Debrughur.....	3	8	0
Director of State Railways N. E S. Darjeeling..	11	15	0
Bogra Public Library.....	13	4	o
Baboo Ashootose Mittra, Perozepore.....	6	10	0
,, Issurchunder Dass, Hazeegunge.....	5	0	0
,, Bhimachurn Adhicary, Tumlook.....	6	10	0
,, Gurupersad Dass, Mongoldoi.....	13	4	0
,, Boikuntnath Mondal, Mysadal.....	5	0	0
,, Ashootosh Chatterji, Tipperah.....	6	0	0
,, Ghonesham Banerji, Kurseong.....	11	8	0
,, Nundolal Ghose, Bankipore.....	10	0	0
,, Nilmadhub Bose, Sirathoo.....	5	0	0
,, Sreestidhur Ghose, Simla.....	4	12	0
,, Jodoonath Sircar, Nowadah.....	10	0	0
,, Jodoonath Ghose, Pensioner, Fyzabad...	13	4	0
,, Kallycoomar Sen, Chumpdanee.....	6	10	0
,, Ramlal Mookerji, Boinchee.....	13	4	0
,, Shoseevoosen Dutt, Modhepura.....	0	4	0
,, Nrisinghadas Moorkerjie Lundi-kotal.....	15	0	0
,, Mohendranath Roy, Maldah.....	7	0	0
,, Dhoomamal, Phagwara.....	13	4	0
,, Rajkristo Pal, Seekoldia.....	15	0	0
,, Brojosoondar Moitra, Koochiacole.....	6	10	0
,, Rajendralal Sircar, Sakrail.....	8	0	0
,, Lala Sivaram, Son of Rai Bahadoor Kanye-lal, Lahore.....	13	4	0
,, Banymadub Banerjee, Punkabaree.....	6	10	0
,, Chundercoomar Bose, Khanacool.....	6	o	0
,, Muttylal Ganguly, North Salmara.....	13	4	0
,, Shudhendramohun Roy, Dacca.....	20	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 28, 1880.

GENERAL—Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Officiating Registrar of the High Court, is appointed to act. until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of his duties as Joint-Magistrate after being relieved of the office of Registrar.

Mr. Thomas Mohendro Lal Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector inthe district of Jessore, is transferred to the Bogra district.

Moulvi Bazlul Karim, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Arrareah Division of the Purneah district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Offg. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Bogra, is transferred to the Purneah district, and is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah Division of the latter district.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Mudhoobunnee Division of the Durbhunga district is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th instant.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, Magistrate and Collector of the Dinagepore district, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 30th August next.

Mr. E. J. Barton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the Gya district, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th instant, *vice* Mr. J. Beames.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the Beerbhoom district, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th instant, *vice* Mr. E. J. Barton.

Baboo Bhoobuneshwar Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands required for public purposes in that district.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, having returned to duty in the forenoon of the 19th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st March last, is cancelled.

Baboo Khetra Mohun Mookerjee is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Cuttack for employment on land registration work, *vice* Baboo Juggo MohunLal.

Baboo Brohmo Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on duty as Head Assistant of the Revenue Department of the Bengal Secretariat, is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th instant.

Baboo Hurry Chaitanya Ghose, M.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is appointed to act as Head Assistant of the Revenue Department of the Bengal Secretariat, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Brohmo Nath Sen, or until further orders.

Baboo Amar Nath Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagirhaut, Jessore, on leave, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Hurry Chaitanya Ghose, or until further orders. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Baboo Amar Nath Bhuttacharjee under orders of the 7th May 1880.

The services of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

REGISTRATION.—Babu Kedar Nath Baksi is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Godkhali, in the district of Jessore, *vice* Munshi Abdul Huq. with effect from the 25th May last.

In modification of the orders of the 26th ultimo Moulvi Hadi Ali Khan is appointed temporarily to be Special Sub-Registrar of Gya.

MEDICAL. Baboo Prossunno Coomar Chatterjee, Headmaster. Middle Class English School, Ghattal, is appointed to be Secretary to the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Ghattal, in the district of Midnapore.

Advertisements.

IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount already advertised	...	101,171.	11	0
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar	...	100	0	0
Per Collector of Moorshedabad	..	290	10	0
,, Deputy Collector, Satikhira	...	118	4	0
Offertory at St. Stephens Church, Hazaribagh	...	20	2	0
Rajah of Rampura District, Jalaun		24	12	0
The Teachers and Students of the Cuttack College	...	30	8	0
Per Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills,				
C. A. Fisher Esq., Dis. Supdt. of Police ... 10 8 0				
Dr. Mc. Naught, Civil Surgeon ... 5 0 0				
Baboo Mathura Nath Sanyal ... 5 0 0				
Other Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each . 20 0 0		40	8	0
Deputy Collector of Basserhat... 19 0 0				
,, Diamond Harbour ... 51 0 0				
,, Sealdah ... 37 8 0		107	8	0
Per Deputy Commissioner, Silchar.		20	0	0
Per Commissioner of Chittagong.				
Students and Teachers of Chittagong College		31	8	0
	Rs.	101,955.	7	0

£4,000 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund,
£4,000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin,

Calcutta, 31st July 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Hony. Treasurer*

TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

"AN ESSAY on the celebrated ACHILLES and TORTOISE problem in Logic by W. B. Livingstone, Officiating Principal of the Berhampore College...Price 8 As.

also by the same author.

A MANUAL OF MANNERS designed for the use of native gentlemen Price 10 As. Postage half anna for each copy.

These works may be had of the Rev. J. W Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.

মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পেজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চারি হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্য ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে।

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
২০/১/৮৭ প্রধান শিক্ষক কলিকাতা নর্ম্মালস্কুল।

আদরিণী।

বঙ্গদর্শন, বান্ধব, আর্য্যদর্শন, কল্পদ্রুম প্রভৃতি সুপ্রসিদ্ধ মাসিক পত্র সমূহের কতিপয় সুলেখক কর্ত্তৃক আদরিণী নামে একখানি মাসিক পত্রিকা ও সমালোচনী (১২ পেজি রয়েলের ৩০ পৃষ্ঠা) আগামী অগ্রহায়ণ মাস হইতে নিয়মিত রূপে প্রকাশিত হইবেক। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাসুল সমেত ২৲ টাকা। যাঁহারা গ্রাহক শ্রেণী ভুক্ত হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন অনুগ্রহ করিয়া আমাকে জানাইবেন।

বালোড়
রাজহাট পোষ্ট আফিস্
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The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the currentQuinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business of the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December 1879.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1,084 Policies assuring £922,044, the new Premiums on which amount to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deducting re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,989,885-11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

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